

THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

CLARKSVILLE: JAN. 29, 1876.

HOW TO DO IT, AND HOW NOT.

Whatever has been, or may be written in regard to the best mode of paying off the State debt, the fact still remains that to meet its obligations honestly, there must be an increase of taxes, or new objects for taxation must be found, or a system of economy established whereby enough may be saved to compensate the deficiency in revenue. But as the people seem resolved to submit to no higher rate of taxation it devolves upon the Legislature to determine whether or not, railroads are taxed in a ratio with the other taxable property of the State; whether there is not exempt from taxation, property which in strict justice ought to bear its proportion of the common burden and whether the spirits consumed—not manufactured—in the State may not be made legitimate and profitable source of revenue. That body should enquire also, whether exemptions, promissory of religion and education, have not been made to cover real estate from which a profit is derived and at the same time, is wholly unnecessary to the ends contemplated in the exemption act.

As to economy, there should be a close scrutiny into every department of the government in order to ascertain where a saving can be made without detriment to the public service. The questions may well be raised, whether there are not too many judges and county officers, whether elections are not too frequent for the moral and material welfare of the State, whether civil suits should not cease to be a tax upon State or county; whether laws may not be enacted whereby criminal prosecutions shall be made less burdensome, and removing the subject beyond the reach of local option, and whether the Penitentiary can not be manipulated by State officials so as to save to the treasury the large profits realized by the lessees.

If the people will send the right sort of men to the Legislature, more intelligent enough to know what to do, and honest and firm enough to do it, the most incredulous will be astonished at the amount of money that can be raised without increasing the rate of taxation, and saved by wise economy. Upon such a Legislature outside influences can exercise no control, but we can not hope for such a body as long as the clever, good for nothing fellow, who trades freely and promises largely can defeat the most sterling worth at the ballot box. And until the people do bring about this reform in the administration of their State affairs, it is foolishly unjust to charge their financial troubles to the inefficiency of the officers they elect, and the sharper who take advantage of the popular incapacity for self-government. It is undeniable that much of our present pecuniary distress is due to the corrupt administration of the federal government—its withholding a sufficiency of currency from trade, in order that kings and monopolies may thrive at the expense of production and labor. Would it not be well then that the Legislature consider well the propriety and practicability of giving to the State a local currency, to counteract the ruinous policy of contraction by the administration at Washington? The general government has, for fifteen years, furnished a good currency based, not upon gold, but simply upon the faith of the government and the resources of the country. Cannot Tennessee do the same thing for its own people? Surely the Legislature can devise a State bank, or subtreasury which will alike, avoid collision with the State constitution and the ten per cent. tax of Congress, and which will furnish to the people a currency with which to develop their resources as well as enable the State to liquidate its heavy debt. The good faith and abundant resources of Tennessee is as good a basis of a currency for the State as that upon which greenbacks have rested as a currency for the whole country. Money is what the State needs to develop its resources, to relieve its pecuniary distress of its people and enable it the sooner and the more easily to liquidate its heavy debt. The way to get rid of bondholders is to redeem the bonds, in an honorable way, and the way to redeem them is to carry out, in practice, the spirit of the suggestions we have thrown out for the grave consideration of our readers. The people must look to the fitness of their representatives, and if intelligence and integrity are in the minority, an intellectual qualification for suffrage is the only remedy.

MORTON said in his recent speech, that it is folly longer to deny the outrages perpetrated upon the colored people at the South. And it is equally foolish to deny the outrages perpetrated by the Radicals, upon the entire country, upon liberty and political justice. By throwing open the ballot box to the semi-barbarous ignorance and brutality of the untrained sons of Ham, Morton remembered too, to forget the murderous feasts of citizens of Illinois, and the bloody deeds of the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania. But then the victims of those murderers were not black, and the scenes of the tragedies were not in the South. Morton would again submit to the Moxa operation, if it could obtain full credence in the North for all the lies he told in his speech.

The Northern Radicals are expected as a matter of course, to denounce Hill and his speech, but when Northern Democrats speak lightly of both, as if unwilling to admit that honor and wisdom can be indigenous to the South, we are tempted to inquire in what Northern Democracy differs from Radicalism in the undercurrent of feeling towards the South. Either party is at liberty to charge the South with all manner of crimes, and both become indignant as a result of Southern man of the truth of the charges. The inference is that the South has no friends in the North, and is simply beguiled, by false show, into voting in the interests of Northern Democracy.

The Congressional committee to which the subject was referred recommended an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for rebuilding the Mississippi levees.

LETTER FROM ASHLAND CITY.

Editors CHRONICLE: Our Chancellor Court has just closed a very brief session. His Honor, H. L. Horton, presiding. There were only five or six cases disposed of and only one taken up to the Supreme Court, and in this case both sides appealed. Chancellor Horton, during the term of court he has held here, has won golden opinions; his praise is on the lips of nearly every one. In deciding a cause, he is not content simply to announce his opinion, but always gives the reason and the law upon which his opinion is based, and he makes his position so clear and lucid that every one (except the party against whom a decree is rendered) is satisfied that the Judge is correct. We predict if Judge Horton remains long on the bench, that there is a bright future before him, and his crime will be unpunished when he retires from the position he now holds with so much honor and credit to himself, fully justifying the wisdom manifested by Governor Porter in his appointment.

No news of general interest in this locality. The people still marry and are given in marriage. Our good looking and marriageable Clerk and Master, officiates as master of ceremonies, for which he has great reputation, being called upon to go far and near for this purpose. I don't know, but it is the opinion of a great many that notwithstanding John's expertise in adjusting the matrimonial noose about other necks, he will ere long have one adjusted around his own. Whenever he puts on his store clothes and starts out, the conclusion is that he is off on a knot-tying expedition. Not long since he started off on such an occasion and stopped by the way (perhaps to see his spy), and being asked what he was doing, he said he was in the neighborhood fixed up in wedding style, the young bucks got on his track and before he arrived at the destined place he reports that he had a retinue of followers, some two hundred yards long, all eager to witness the ceremony. John flatters himself that this was in compliance to himself, owing to his excellent manner of performing the ceremony, but who knows John's weakness for chicken, know that the boys were just afraid that after he got through, there would be none left for them, hence they were with him, which he followed and why the boys came up with redoubled force, and why their coat tails came so near standing out at right angles from their bodies.

With all of John's popularity as a master of ceremonies and a courting character, he is in the person of our ex-Circuit Clerk, "Old Nick," a formidable rival. The same evening that John had such a race with the boys in town, Nick was hugely enjoying himself on a like occasion near town, he being there the officiating personage. He was not content that the young folks should enjoy themselves only by tripping the light fantastic toe, as he was too heavy to engage in such sports, but insisted that they should intersperse the amusements with some of the old fashioned plays common to his boyhood days in the old Boy State. The young people deferred to the wishes of Esquire Nick; then it was that "Richard was himself again." No difference what play was commenced, they all had the same ending, and as a means of relief from the effect of Nick was forced to procure a box of lip salve, which has not yet perfected a cure, but he thinks he will be well enough in a few days to undergo the same ordeal.

Yours truly,
Jan. 20, 1876. ANON.

For the Chronicle.

REPLY TO LEAP YEAR.

What a pest is Leap Year!
To many a modest maid,
Who has her heart a-beating,
When made a wooing go,
Because they are not captured
By the time of the year.

There is Willie, Peter, and Tolbert,
With Dick, Arthur, John and Dan,
All wishing for some maiden
To grasp them by the hand,
Who they would secure to
Very anxious to enter in the band.

While all are so anxious
Can join the hurdle band,
Though I say it, my dear fellow,
You are not in much demand;
For when we go a wooing,
We want to catch a man.

While you rely upon your beauty
And talk of the time when you were
We care nothing for your beauty;
Not as much as you for tin.
We want a man of talent
And he'll be sure to win.

We want no scoundrel,
Who brags about his tin;
We want lasting virtues,
Which will stand the test of time;
So away with all your beauty,
Or store-house filled with tin.

So now, my friend, a long adieu,
To follow, will you, my friend,
Though your hands are very white,
Your face and whiskers too,
But if I stand we even gain,
You'll find it worth your while.

While Annie, Mattie, and Lyle,
Louise, O-Toney, Ann,
Lila, Belle, and Maud,
Sweet Helen, Betty, Sue,
If they wished to gain a man,
Would never look to you.

There are some queer incongruities in the salaries paid to State officers in Michigan. The Governor draws a salary of \$1,000, while that of the Secretary of State is \$4,000. The salaries of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of the Land Office and Attorney General are \$800 each, and these are the only State functionaries drawing less compensation than the Governor.

We are pleased to see that our Representative in Congress, Col. J. B. House, is making the most of his constituents. It is no more than was expected of him, and no more than he has ever expected to perform when he asked their suffrage. The Colonel by his many bearing and gentlemanly courtesy, has already won a host of friends in the nation's capital. —Dover Record.

Channing the Scholastic Age.

After the 15th of next March, the clause of the school law providing for the admission of the schools of persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years will expire, and after that date, only pupils between the ages of 6 and 17 years will be admitted.

ALCOHOLIC EBRIETY.

(Nashville American.)

The fact that bills have been introduced in Congress looking for an increase in the duties on alcoholic liquors, has given point to a discussion which took place in New York before the National Temperance Society. The address of the occasion was made by Dr. Elisha Harris, on "The Influence of Alcoholic Liquors upon the Value and Length of Human Life."

Dr. Harris, in his introductory remarks said he would speak, not strictly from the temperance stand-point, but from the standpoint of a physician of medical science. We give the salient points of his address, which was remarkably interesting and well sustained, and statistics given. He said that the bold assertion of Scripture that the drunkard shall not live out half his days, is not only true, but is a scientific fact. He proposed not to discuss inebriety generally, but only alcoholic inebriety, which was altogether different from that produced by opium. These could be no doubt, he said, that in many cases alcoholic stimulants were used medically, but there was great danger that those who took them were deceived into accepting the effect of stimulants as a permanent cure. He was repeatedly interested in the belief of his judicious character. The result was that periods of extreme depression ensued, coming upon a month, once a week, or perhaps, in extreme cases, once a day, and an immense increase of the stimulant was necessary to overcome this deadly lowering of the system. The doctor then went into the medical methods of testing the value of alcohol upon the action of the heart as of ascending and descending force. He detailed the experiments of Dr. Parks and another surgeon upon the heart of a stout, healthy adult, who was given with alcohol in quantities gradually increased day by day. These were continued until the heart's pulsations were increased to a degree that the experiments were brought to a close. By this that organ was compelled to toll through the spur of alcohol to the point of exhaustion. He had been forced upon it by the muscular exertion of lifting twenty-one tons to a height of one foot. The depressions that follow the periods of acceleration were identical with those produced by extremely exhausting muscular labor, and were accompanied with loss of appetite and desire of sleep.

The continued effect of alcoholic inebriety was then taken up. The best and most unprejudiced observers, he said, were agreed that families of inebriated developed forms of nervous and brain diseases which could only be referred to the habits of drinking of the parent. Dr. Magnus Huss, of Stockholm, declared that drinking produced partial atrophy of the brain, which was handed down to the children. The brain was then too small for its body case, and lunacy was the result. The same fact had been observed in the lunatics of Massachusetts. In France, Dr. Morel had observed the same result of diminished brain power, through several generations, leading to imbecility, homicidal insanity, idiocy, and final extinction. He showed, moreover, that remedial aid was powerless to deal with the sufferer who inherited such dreadful infirmities from self-indulgent progenitors, and here physiological science stood hand in hand with the moral and moral influences that were directed against the practice of alcoholic inebriety. From this point he progressed to the question of the shortening of human life by drinking, and gave some tables contrasting the value of temperate lives according to the insurance table of English companies, who was true of the English inebriates was so in an increased degree of Americans, since there were dangerous qualities in whiskey which were absent in beer. But careful inquiry had developed the fact that there were indications of a decrease in the deaths caused by drunkenness, by the use of restraint and an improvement of general morality, owing to the deeper impressions of the religious obligations of temperance. In truth, there was a general understanding of the perilous effect of stimulants upon the nervous system, even when inebriety stopped short of excessive and habitual drunkenness. And from this he argued that the way to overcome this evil was in this direction, and not in any appeal to the State or Central Government.

THE election of ex-Congressman Beck as United States Senator from Kentucky is a welcome result of the contest that has been going on in the Legislature of that State. No better choice could have been made. Mr. Beck, who entered upon his Congressional career in 1857, has been a member of that body for twenty years, and has made that time a national reputation, taking his place among the ablest representatives of Democracy in the House. In the Senate his influence will be felt on the side of sound and practical legislation, and his presence will add to the Democratic strength of the new Senate which will convene in the new Administration in 1877.

THE Russellville Herald says the Kentucky Legislature having gotten through with the election of a United States Senator, the most important work before it—they will greatly oblige the tax-payers of the State by adjourning on the 1st of February, and returning to their respective homes. The tax-payers don't want the Legislature having more than they can understand, and more than they have any use for if they did understand them. We to the man who has no measure to increase the taxes for any purpose whatever. He had as well commit suicide at once!

THE Virginia Legislature is not passing any bills this session. A letter to the Petersburg Index says: Gen. Lee's immigration scheme is dead. Dick Taylor's plan for funding the foreign debt is dead. The Centennial appropriation bill is dead. Hon. John Letcher's day is dead. Everything that is anything, depending upon the grace of the Legislature is dead.

THE Natchez (Miss.) Democrat says we have private advice from Jackson, from a very reliable source, that there is scarcely any doubt that Gov. Ames, Lieut. Gov. Davis and State Superintendent Taylor will all be very soon impeached and removed.

Tobacco Sales.

The sales on our market this week aggregate something over 200 hogsheads, with an advance of 1c to 1c on leaf over last quotations, while Lugs remain unchanged. No really fine tobacco has yet been offered, nearly all the breaks being in very high order, carefully handled, and caked in pricing. We would urge upon our planters the advantage of pricing all their tobacco (Lugs as well as Leaf) free—our warehousemen say from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds a hoghead. Care should also be used in handling, as careless handling of Lugs will ruin all grades. Sales now commence on Tuesday of each week and continue until all the offerings are sold. We quote:

Large... 3.50 to 4.00
Common Leaf... 2.50 to 3.00
Good Leaf... 1.75 to 2.25

Elephant Warehouse.

HARRISON & SONS, of Trice's Lumber Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 40 Hhds, as follows:

20 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf, at \$10.00 to \$12.00
10 Hhds Low to Medium Leaf, at \$7.00 to \$8.00
15 Hhds Leaf at \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Central Warehouse.

KENDRICK, HARRISON & CO., of the Central Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 20 Hhds, as follows:

10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$6.00 to \$7.00
10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$5.00 to \$6.00
10 Hhds Low Leaf from \$3.00 to \$4.00
10 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf and Common Lugs from \$3.00 to \$4.00.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

A Measure in which Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are Deeply Interested.

Ever since the internal revenue act of 1862, the people of the South have been taxed upon being allowed to sell leaf tobacco in unlimited quantities, or in specified quantities, for consumption. Under the present law a leaf of tobacco is not authorized to sell in the leaf except to some licensed manufacturer or person designated in the law as competent to receive it. The consequence has been that no tobacco goes into consumption in the leaf. It is all manufactured into chewing tobacco, cut cigars, smoking tobacco, or snuff. Even the scraps from the cigar manufacturers are used by other cigar manufacturers, until all the tobacco except the stems is consumed. In the South they have a way of rolling the leaf and chewing it without the aid of a pipe. This is done on the plantations, but the planter is not allowed to sell it even to his neighbor. A number of members from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia insist upon the proposition that the producer be allowed to sell a hundred dollars' worth of leaf for consumption, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is very strongly opposed to it.

It is evident, from the tone of feeling in the House of Representatives, that the majority are in favor of allowing a producer to sell one hundred dollars' worth of leaf tobacco for consumption, but as sure as they do, it will be defeated by the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate, in both of which places it has been defeated before. It was the old rule to pass no special law for the agricultural products of the South, like cotton, hay, leaf tobacco, grain, garden vegetables, etc., etc. For two or three years there was a collection of such laws, but it was rejected because it was considered to be no more than would be a like tax upon hay and garden vegetables, and it was several times introduced upon the same ground. It is considered by tobacco producers an exceptional tax or a tax upon a special class of farm products that is entirely indefensible. —Washington Republican.

AN AMATEUR HANGING.—The execution near this city on the 7th inst. like a dime novel, seems to have taught any, but the lesson it should have taught. Hundreds of little boys were pressed that sad and awful event, and instead of being awed by it, they were rather disposed to applaud and imitate the victim's stolid courage. As an evidence of this but a few days ago a party of boys, in the way of initiation and playfulness hung upon the gallows a model of a man, one of their companions. The little criminal improvised for the occasion, met his playful fate with all the sternness and resolution of a vegetable. McLean, and with a word suffered himself to be hung. After he was suspended, his companions endeavored to cut him down, but not being provided with the proper instruments, they failed, and but for the opportune passing of a freight train, whose conductor saw the dilemma, and who stopped the train and went to the rescue, the little fellow would have paid with his life for the absurd venture of imitating a man less criminal. The lesson of this humorous but almost tragic incident, is that capital punishment falls far short of the deterrent for which we have instituted. It is at least an argument to show that hanging is neither preventive nor reformatory. The boys who went through the details of an awful execution but the other day, were neither profoundly nor healthily impressed with the lesson of McLean's fate. —Jackson Star.

THE election of ex-Congressman Beck as United States Senator from Kentucky is a welcome result of the contest that has been going on in the Legislature of that State. No better choice could have been made. Mr. Beck, who entered upon his Congressional career in 1857, has been a member of that body for twenty years, and has made that time a national reputation, taking his place among the ablest representatives of Democracy in the House. In the Senate his influence will be felt on the side of sound and practical legislation, and his presence will add to the Democratic strength of the new Senate which will convene in the new Administration in 1877.

THE Russellville Herald says the Kentucky Legislature having gotten through with the election of a United States Senator, the most important work before it—they will greatly oblige the tax-payers of the State by adjourning on the 1st of February, and returning to their respective homes. The tax-payers don't want the Legislature having more than they can understand, and more than they have any use for if they did understand them. We to the man who has no measure to increase the taxes for any purpose whatever. He had as well commit suicide at once!

THE Virginia Legislature is not passing any bills this session. A letter to the Petersburg Index says: Gen. Lee's immigration scheme is dead. Dick Taylor's plan for funding the foreign debt is dead. The Centennial appropriation bill is dead. Hon. John Letcher's day is dead. Everything that is anything, depending upon the grace of the Legislature is dead.

THE Natchez (Miss.) Democrat says we have private advice from Jackson, from a very reliable source, that there is scarcely any doubt that Gov. Ames, Lieut. Gov. Davis and State Superintendent Taylor will all be very soon impeached and removed.

Tobacco Sales.

The sales on our market this week aggregate something over 200 hogsheads, with an advance of 1c to 1c on leaf over last quotations, while Lugs remain unchanged. No really fine tobacco has yet been offered, nearly all the breaks being in very high order, carefully handled, and caked in pricing. We would urge upon our planters the advantage of pricing all their tobacco (Lugs as well as Leaf) free—our warehousemen say from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds a hoghead. Care should also be used in handling, as careless handling of Lugs will ruin all grades. Sales now commence on Tuesday of each week and continue until all the offerings are sold. We quote:

Large... 3.50 to 4.00
Common Leaf... 2.50 to 3.00
Good Leaf... 1.75 to 2.25

Elephant Warehouse.

HARRISON & SONS, of Trice's Lumber Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 40 Hhds, as follows:

20 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf, at \$10.00 to \$12.00
10 Hhds Low to Medium Leaf, at \$7.00 to \$8.00
15 Hhds Leaf at \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Central Warehouse.

KENDRICK, HARRISON & CO., of the Central Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 20 Hhds, as follows:

10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$6.00 to \$7.00
10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$5.00 to \$6.00
10 Hhds Low Leaf from \$3.00 to \$4.00
10 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf and Common Lugs from \$3.00 to \$4.00.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

A Measure in which Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are Deeply Interested.

Ever since the internal revenue act of 1862, the people of the South have been taxed upon being allowed to sell leaf tobacco in unlimited quantities, or in specified quantities, for consumption. Under the present law a leaf of tobacco is not authorized to sell in the leaf except to some licensed manufacturer or person designated in the law as competent to receive it. The consequence has been that no tobacco goes into consumption in the leaf. It is all manufactured into chewing tobacco, cut cigars, smoking tobacco, or snuff. Even the scraps from the cigar manufacturers are used by other cigar manufacturers, until all the tobacco except the stems is consumed. In the South they have a way of rolling the leaf and chewing it without the aid of a pipe. This is done on the plantations, but the planter is not allowed to sell it even to his neighbor. A number of members from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia insist upon the proposition that the producer be allowed to sell a hundred dollars' worth of leaf for consumption, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is very strongly opposed to it.

It is evident, from the tone of feeling in the House of Representatives, that the majority are in favor of allowing a producer to sell one hundred dollars' worth of leaf tobacco for consumption, but as sure as they do, it will be defeated by the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate, in both of which places it has been defeated before. It was the old rule to pass no special law for the agricultural products of the South, like cotton, hay, leaf tobacco, grain, garden vegetables, etc., etc. For two or three years there was a collection of such laws, but it was rejected because it was considered to be no more than would be a like tax upon hay and garden vegetables, and it was several times introduced upon the same ground. It is considered by tobacco producers an exceptional tax or a tax upon a special class of farm products that is entirely indefensible. —Washington Republican.

AN AMATEUR HANGING.—The execution near this city on the 7th inst. like a dime novel, seems to have taught any, but the lesson it should have taught. Hundreds of little boys were pressed that sad and awful event, and instead of being awed by it, they were rather disposed to applaud and imitate the victim's stolid courage. As an evidence of this but a few days ago a party of boys, in the way of initiation and playfulness hung upon the gallows a model of a man, one of their companions. The little criminal improvised for the occasion, met his playful fate with all the sternness and resolution of a vegetable. McLean, and with a word suffered himself to be hung. After he was suspended, his companions endeavored to cut him down, but not being provided with the proper instruments, they failed, and but for the opportune passing of a freight train, whose conductor saw the dilemma, and who stopped the train and went to the rescue, the little fellow would have paid with his life for the absurd venture of imitating a man less criminal. The lesson of this humorous but almost tragic incident, is that capital punishment falls far short of the deterrent for which we have instituted. It is at least an argument to show that hanging is neither preventive nor reformatory. The boys who went through the details of an awful execution but the other day, were neither profoundly nor healthily impressed with the lesson of McLean's fate. —Jackson Star.

THE election of ex-Congressman Beck as United States Senator from Kentucky is a welcome result of the contest that has been going on in the Legislature of that State. No better choice could have been made. Mr. Beck, who entered upon his Congressional career in 1857, has been a member of that body for twenty years, and has made that time a national reputation, taking his place among the ablest representatives of Democracy in the House. In the Senate his influence will be felt on the side of sound and practical legislation, and his presence will add to the Democratic strength of the new Senate which will convene in the new Administration in 1877.

THE Russellville Herald says the Kentucky Legislature having gotten through with the election of a United States Senator, the most important work before it—they will greatly oblige the tax-payers of the State by adjourning on the 1st of February, and returning to their respective homes. The tax-payers don't want the Legislature having more than they can understand, and more than they have any use for if they did understand them. We to the man who has no measure to increase the taxes for any purpose whatever. He had as well commit suicide at once!

THE Virginia Legislature is not passing any bills this session. A letter to the Petersburg Index says: Gen. Lee's immigration scheme is dead. Dick Taylor's plan for funding the foreign debt is dead. The Centennial appropriation bill is dead. Hon. John Letcher's day is dead. Everything that is anything, depending upon the grace of the Legislature is dead.

THE Natchez (Miss.) Democrat says we have private advice from Jackson, from a very reliable source, that there is scarcely any doubt that Gov. Ames, Lieut. Gov. Davis and State Superintendent Taylor will all be very soon impeached and removed.

Tobacco Sales.

The sales on our market this week aggregate something over 200 hogsheads, with an advance of 1c to 1c on leaf over last quotations, while Lugs remain unchanged. No really fine tobacco has yet been offered, nearly all the breaks being in very high order, carefully handled, and caked in pricing. We would urge upon our planters the advantage of pricing all their tobacco (Lugs as well as Leaf) free—our warehousemen say from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds a hoghead. Care should also be used in handling, as careless handling of Lugs will ruin all grades. Sales now commence on Tuesday of each week and continue until all the offerings are sold. We quote:

Large... 3.50 to 4.00
Common Leaf... 2.50 to 3.00
Good Leaf... 1.75 to 2.25

Elephant Warehouse.

HARRISON & SONS, of Trice's Lumber Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 40 Hhds, as follows:

20 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf, at \$10.00 to \$12.00
10 Hhds Low to Medium Leaf, at \$7.00 to \$8.00
15 Hhds Leaf at \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Central Warehouse.

KENDRICK, HARRISON & CO., of the Central Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 20 Hhds, as follows:

10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$6.00 to \$7.00
10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$5.00 to \$6.00
10 Hhds Low Leaf from \$3.00 to \$4.00
10 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf and Common Lugs from \$3.00 to \$4.00.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

A Measure in which Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are Deeply Interested.

Ever since the internal revenue act of 1862, the people of the South have been taxed upon being allowed to sell leaf tobacco in unlimited quantities, or in specified quantities, for consumption. Under the present law a leaf of tobacco is not authorized to sell in the leaf except to some licensed manufacturer or person designated in the law as competent to receive it. The consequence has been that no tobacco goes into consumption in the leaf. It is all manufactured into chewing tobacco, cut cigars, smoking tobacco, or snuff. Even the scraps from the cigar manufacturers are used by other cigar manufacturers, until all the tobacco except the stems is consumed. In the South they have a way of rolling the leaf and chewing it without the aid of a pipe. This is done on the plantations, but the planter is not allowed to sell it even to his neighbor. A number of members from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia insist upon the proposition that the producer be allowed to sell a hundred dollars' worth of leaf for consumption, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is very strongly opposed to it.

It is evident, from the tone of feeling in the House of Representatives, that the majority are in favor of allowing a producer to sell one hundred dollars' worth of leaf tobacco for consumption, but as sure as they do, it will be defeated by the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate, in both of which places it has been defeated before. It was the old rule to pass no special law for the agricultural products of the South, like cotton, hay, leaf tobacco, grain, garden vegetables, etc., etc. For two or three years there was a collection of such laws, but it was rejected because it was considered to be no more than would be a like tax upon hay and garden vegetables, and it was several times introduced upon the same ground. It is considered by tobacco producers an exceptional tax or a tax upon a special class of farm products that is entirely indefensible. —Washington Republican.

AN AMATEUR HANGING.—The execution near this city on the 7th inst. like a dime novel, seems to have taught any, but the lesson it should have taught. Hundreds of little boys were pressed that sad and awful event, and instead of being awed by it, they were rather disposed to applaud and imitate the victim's stolid courage. As an evidence of this but a few days ago a party of boys, in the way of initiation and playfulness hung upon the gallows a model of a man, one of their companions. The little criminal improvised for the occasion, met his playful fate with all the sternness and resolution of a vegetable. McLean, and with a word suffered himself to be hung. After he was suspended, his companions endeavored to cut him down, but not being provided with the proper instruments, they failed, and but for the opportune passing of a freight train, whose conductor saw the dilemma, and who stopped the train and went to the rescue, the little fellow would have paid with his life for the absurd venture of imitating a man less criminal. The lesson of this humorous but almost tragic incident, is that capital punishment falls far short of the deterrent for which we have instituted. It is at least an argument to show that hanging is neither preventive nor reformatory. The boys who went through the details of an awful execution but the other day, were neither profoundly nor healthily impressed with the lesson of McLean's fate. —Jackson Star.

THE election of ex-Congressman Beck as United States Senator from Kentucky is a welcome result of the contest that has been going on in the Legislature of that State. No better choice could have been made. Mr. Beck, who entered upon his Congressional career in 1857, has been a member of that body for twenty years, and has made that time a national reputation, taking his place among the ablest representatives of Democracy in the House. In the Senate his influence will be felt on the side of sound and practical legislation, and his presence will add to the Democratic strength of the new Senate which will convene in the new Administration in 1877.

THE Russellville Herald says the Kentucky Legislature having gotten through with the election of a United States Senator, the most important work before it—they will greatly oblige the tax-payers of the State by adjourning on the 1st of February, and returning to their respective homes. The tax-payers don't want the Legislature having more than they can understand, and more than they have any use for if they did understand them. We to the man who has no measure to increase the taxes for any purpose whatever. He had as well commit suicide at once!

THE Virginia Legislature is not passing any bills this session. A letter to the Petersburg Index says: Gen. Lee's immigration scheme is dead. Dick Taylor's plan for funding the foreign debt is dead. The Centennial appropriation bill is dead. Hon. John Letcher's day is dead. Everything that is anything, depending upon the grace of the Legislature is dead.

THE Natchez (Miss.) Democrat says we have private advice from Jackson, from a very reliable source, that there is scarcely any doubt that Gov. Ames, Lieut. Gov. Davis and State Superintendent Taylor will all be very soon impeached and removed.

Tobacco Sales.

The sales on our market this week aggregate something over 200 hogsheads, with an advance of 1c to 1c on leaf over last quotations, while Lugs remain unchanged. No really fine tobacco has yet been offered, nearly all the breaks being in very high order, carefully handled, and caked in pricing. We would urge upon our planters the advantage of pricing all their tobacco (Lugs as well as Leaf) free—our warehousemen say from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds a hoghead. Care should also be used in handling, as careless handling of Lugs will ruin all grades. Sales now commence on Tuesday of each week and continue until all the offerings are sold. We quote:

Large... 3.50 to 4.00
Common Leaf... 2.50 to 3.00
Good Leaf... 1.75 to 2.25

Elephant Warehouse.

HARRISON & SONS, of Trice's Lumber Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 40 Hhds, as follows:

20 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf, at \$10.00 to \$12.00
10 Hhds Low to Medium Leaf, at \$7.00 to \$8.00
15 Hhds Leaf at \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Central Warehouse.

KENDRICK, HARRISON & CO., of the Central Warehouse, sold at the Exchange in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. 20 Hhds, as follows:

10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$6.00 to \$7.00
10 Hhds Good Lugs from \$5.00 to \$6.00
10 Hhds Low Leaf from \$3.00 to \$4.00
10 Hhds Choice Pine Leaf and Common Lugs from \$3.00 to \$4.00.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

A Measure in which Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are Deeply Interested.

Ever since the internal revenue act of 1862, the people of the South have been taxed upon being allowed to sell leaf tobacco in unlimited quantities, or in specified quantities, for consumption. Under the present law a leaf of tobacco is not authorized to sell in the leaf except to some licensed manufacturer or person designated in the law as competent